

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

Compiled and edited by

John H. Crothers
James P. Lorentz
Donald A. Sherman
Marilyn M. Vihman

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930 Moxo	930 Moxo	930 Moxo
	(limited)	
930 01 p ⁰¹	12 m	51 i ⁰³ 37 [iota] ⁶⁰ (free)
930 02 b ³⁰ (loan)	13 n *[eng]	52 epsilon ⁰³ *[schwa] [e] 04 61 (free) [epsilon-glide] 62
930 03 t ⁰¹	14 n-palatoalveolar	53 a ⁰³ [schwa] 63 (neutral,free) */epsilon/
930 04 d ³⁰ (loan)	15 eng ³⁰ 65 (neutral,allo,loan)	54 u ⁰³ 37 [o] 64 (free)
930 05 k ⁰¹	*/n/	55 yod 37 41
930 06 t/s	16 l ³⁰ (loan)	56 w ³⁷ 42 (tag(-),allo) */beta/
930 07 t/s-hacek	17 r-flap	
930 08 beta ⁰² 31 *[w]	18 glottal stop ³⁵	
930 09 f ³⁰ (loan)	19 h ³⁵	
930 10 s		
930 11 s-hacek ³²		
930 \$a Moxo \$A Ignaciano \$d Arawakan \$e Bolivia (Beni) \$f 1,5000 ? \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Jim Lorentz (review)		
930 \$a Ott, Willis & Rebecca Ott \$b 1967 \$c Phonemes of the Ignaciano Language \$d Linguistics 35.56-60 \$q informant \$r 1 year		
930 \$a PHONOLOGICAL WORD \$A initial C: all but /r-flap, glottal stop/		
930 \$a STRESS \$A "Stress is phonemic.... Though unpredictable in many words, the general stress pattern seems to be that the primary stress most frequently falls on the second syllable and that secondary stress most frequently falls on the penult." (p.58)		
930 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(V) \$A "A syllable pattern rare in Ignaciano is the CVC. It is found in only three words.... Note that in all three cases the syllable-closing consonant is a sibilant, occurring before the homorganic stop." (p.58-59)		
930 01 \$A "Stops tend to be lenis word initial except when in stressed syllables." (p.56)		
930 02 \$A /beta/, "with some idiolects, may occur as a voiced stop." (p.56)		
930 03 \$A "Voiceless vowels have been observed in phrase final positions, though infrequently." (p.58)		
930 04 \$A Tongue height for [e] inferred from symbol.		
930 30 \$A /b, d, f, eng, l/ are borrowings from Spanish. (p.57)		
930 31 \$A /beta/ "occurs only before /epsilon/ and /i/." (p.56)		
930 32 \$A "The alveopalatal fricative [/s-hacek/] has been found only in a few words." (p.56)		
930 35 \$A "The glottal consonants [/glottal stop/ and /h/] behave quite similarly in rapid speech. In the unstressed syllables of rapid conversation, both the stop and the fricative become so lenis they appear to be lost.... In the event of the loss of the /glottal stop/ or /h/ between non-identical vowels, the second vowel becomes an offslide of the first, which is always stressed." (p.57)		
930 37 \$A The authors treat the glides /yod/ and /w/ as allophones of the high vowels /i/ and /u/ in syllable final or postconsonantal position. (p.59)		
930 41 \$A /yod/ does not occur before /i/. (p.57)		
930 42 \$A The authors treat [w] as an allophone of /beta/ before /a/. However, their phonemic		

representation of the sample vocabulary implies that /w/ is indeed phonemic. See lexical items 54, 55 vs 60, 61. [MRY] It is not clear where the mistake lies.

- 930 60 \$A "The high front /i/ optionally varies to [iota] when following /a/." (p.58)
- 930 61 \$A "With some speakers the lower front vowel, /epsilon/, optionally varies upward to [e]." (p.58)
- 930 62 \$A [epsilon-glide] as a variant of /epsilon/ is said to occur syllable finally after /a/. Only one example of this diphthong /a.epsilon/ is given. (p.59)
- 930 63 \$A "/a/...optionally varies upward to...[schwa] in...unstressed syllables." (p.58) In word final unstressed syllables /epsilon/ may also become [schwa].
- 930 64 \$A "/u/...optionally varies as low as [o] with some speakers." (p.58)
- 930 65 \$A /n/ becomes [eng] before /k/.